Vol. XXIX No. 8,947.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE CECUMENICAL COUNCIL. THE OPENING CEREMONIES. [Rome, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1869.

The ceremonies yesterday attendant on the open ing of the sessions of the Œcumenical Council, lasted five hours. The city has been entirely tranquil. The illuminations and fireworks, contemplated last evening in honor of the occasion, were postponed on account of the rain.

SPAIN PREPARED TO ADOPT MEASURES OF PRO-TECTION AGAINST ROME.

MADRID, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1869. At the sitting of the Cortes to-day, the Minister of State alluded to the assembling of the Council of the Church at Rome, and made a speech foreshadowing the policy of the Government. He intimated that the Government would not hesitate to take strong steps for the protection of Spain, in case the Council should adopt measures hostile to her interests.

PRENCH DEMONSTRATIONS FOR AND AGAINST THE COUNCIL.

Paris, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1869. Many cities in France were illuminated last night in honor of the inauguration of the Council at Rome. At Marseilles, a crowd of 1,500 men made violent demonstrations against the illuminations. They marched through the streets singing the "Marseillaise," and destroyed decorations and transparencies. and committed other excesses. The police dispersed the mob after making 60 arrests.

OPPOSITION TO INFALLIBILITY. LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1869.

Letters from Rome assert that the majority of the French Bishops, including Monsigneur Dupanloup, and many of the German Bishops will oppose a declaration of the dogma of Papal infallibility.

FRANCE.

M. FORCADE'S SPEECH-NO CHANGE OF MINIS-TRY-ANOTHER SPEECH AGAINST NAPOLEON FROM M. ROCHEFORT.

Paris, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1869. The semi-official journals praise the speech made by M. Forcade, Minister of the Interior, in the Corps Legislatif yesterday, and assert that the success which it had in the House has so strengthened the Government as to render it improbable that the contemplated change of the Ministry will be carried out. In the Corps Legislatif to-day, M. Rochefort replied with bitterness to the speech of M. Forcade He made offensive allusions to the Emperor, which caused great disorder in the Chamber and were received with a storm of dissent from the members of the majority. He spoke of the scene at the opening of the Chambers, when, he asserted, the Emperor gave the signal for the members to laugh at him M. Rochefort was frequently interrupted and called

EXCITEMENT OVER THE CABLE QUESTION. That portion of the President's Message relating to neutrality in the matter of ocean cables, printed here to-day for the first time, caused great excite-

HAVEE, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1869. The steamship Cimbria from Hamburg Dec. 1, for New-York, via this port, was delayed here until Sunday noon, 5th, by heavy weather.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REBEL BONDS-THE TELEGRAPH LINES-THE FUNERAL FLEET.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1869. The prices of the Rebel bonds have considerably improved recently in view of the proposed settlement of the Alabama claims.

The Government will take possession of the telegraph lines of the country on the first of February according to the provisions of the law recently

The delay in the sailing of the funeral fleet is in good part owing to an accident, which occurred to H. M. S. Inconstant, which went ashore at the Isle of Wight. She is now in dock at Plymouth, undergoing repairs.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1869.

Vessels arriving here from the South Atlantic report vast numbers of icebergs in those waters. RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1869. The Emperor Alexander has conferred the Grand

between Russia and Prussia. TURKEY AND EGYPT. Paris, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1869. The Viceroy of Egypt has yielded to the ultimatum

of the Sultan and accepted all the conditions it im-

SANDWICH ISLANDS. AMERICANS IN COURT-SPEECHES OF THE KING

AND ADMIRAL TURNER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8 .- Advices from Honolulu to Nov. 20 have been received. Minister Pierce presented Rear-Admiral Turner, Capt. Franklin of the steamer Mohican, and other naval officers, to the King on the 7th of November. Rear-Admiral Turner made a speech, in which he expressed his pleasure in making the speech, in which he expressed his pleasure in making the personal acquaintance of His Majesty. He said the American people took great interest in the success and prosperity of his kingdem, and desired to cultivate kindly relations with his people. He recretted that the vessel temporarily bearing his flag was of a class that forbado receiving His Majesty on board with proper honors. The King responded, and said that he was always gratified to welcome the naval officers of the United States, and was expectably pleased to welcome the Admiral on

Red to welcome the naval officers of the United States, and was especially pleased to welcome the Admiral on the present occasion. He said he had received frequent assurances of the interest and good will of the Govern-ment and people of the United States for the welfare of his Kingdom, assurances upon which he had the fallest relinace, and which were cordially reciprocated by him-self.

elit.
Thanksgiving day was appropriately observed by the American people of Honolulu.
The Chinese immigration question engrossed the attendant of the people of the islands.
A remarkable thunder and hall storm had visited Bawaii. After the storm the mountains were covered

With shew.

All the whaling fleet had arrived inside of 20 days,
with the exception of the Helen Mar which had gone to

CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE. CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—The steamer Idaho
has arrived, bringing advices from Honolulu to Nov. 27.

A national sainte was fired from the Punch-Bowl Battery and by the United States steamer Mohlean, on the
23d uit, in memory of ex-President Franklin Pierce. The
English gunboat Chamelon arrived at Honolulu Nov. 21.
The United States, England and France, by Joint freaty,
having guaranteed the independence of the Kingdom on
the 28th of November, 1843, the authorities had ordered
that the day be suitably observed.

HAYTI. THE QUESTION OF THE MOLE ST. NICHOLAS-

BALNAVES'S AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES. SAINT MARC, Nov. 16 .- Next to the taking of Cape Haytien, the most important success achieved by the revolutionists of the North has been the capture of the Mole St. Nicolas. Saget and his adherents are particularly jubilant over the submission of this place to their arms, masmuch as they believe that Salnave was in nearms, masmuch as they believe that Salmave was in negetiation with President Grant's Administration for the transfer of this fine port to the United States Government. It is stated in the Echo de la Revolution, published here, the organ of Saget's Government, that at the time when the town surrendered to the revolutionists the steamer City of Port-an-Prince had just entered the harbor with munitions of war and soldiers on board, intended to aid the shabitants in reasting the insurgents; but that the people, having aiready determined upon yielding to the insurgent arms, refused the profered succor, and the steamer was obliged to leave. "In a political point of view," says the same journal, "the submission of Mole St. Nicolas is of incalculable importance. Salmave, in order to provide for the necessities of the war, sought a loan from the American Government, which was to be guaranteed by the cession of this port; and the formal transfer only awaited the completion of the usual formalities. Salmave, always pressed for money, has revived the question of the Mole St. Nicolas, which is at this moment being agitated in the United States by his agent, Mr. Hollister. But the Mole St. Nicolas, which is at this moment being agitated in the United States by his agent, Mr. Hollister. But the Mole St. Nicolas, which is at this moment being agitated in the United States by his agent, Mr. Hollister, But the Mole St. Nicolas, which is at this moment being agitated in the United States by his agent, Mr. Hollister, but the Mole St. Nicolas, which is at this moment being agitated in the United States by his agent, Mr. Hollister, and the formal that Salmave wished to appoint Mr. Hollister, late United States Minister to Hayti, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Haytien Government at Washington, but that he was dissuaded from doing so by his party; and that although to some appearances he has appeared mr. Tate to that post, the real Minister is Hollister, who takes the title of financial agent, with a salary getiation with President Grant's Administration for the

eft\$5,000 (gold) a year. The Echo also has a statement to the effect that a steamer flying the American colors, had captured in the waters of Anse a Yeau a yessel belonging to the port of Saint Marc, adding that such acts, committed under the shelter of the American flag, can no longer be permitted. "We know," says the Echo, "that this ruse is one of the principal weapons of Sainave. We know that in the harbor of Petit-Goane his vessels attacked the vessels of the revolution under the cover of the American flag. This abuse of the flag of a great nation must not go unpunished. The fraud and the perfuly must be unmasked. We denounce such conduct, and we desire to bring it to the notice of the Minister of the American Government." At the same time the Echo publishes a petition of certain Boston merchants to the Secretary of State, in which Salnave is characterized as a usurper, who has almost ruined Hayti. as a usurper, who has almost ruined Hayti.

THE ELECTION OF O'DONOVAN ROSSA FOR

TIPPERARY.

A correspondent of The London Daily News writes on Nov. 25: The gross poil in Tipperary to-day was—O'Donovan Rossa, 1.131; Heron, 1.630. Great excitement prevalled, but subsided soon after the close of the poil. The poiling places were beset by vast mobs supporting Rossa, but no disturbances are reported up to a late hour. Intimidation was greatest in Tipperary town, where Mr. Heron raceived only ten votes, the priests abstaining from voting. A few powder crackers were thrown at the police here, but the result of the election was received with great enthusiasm in Limerick and Cork. In Limerick a large torch-light procession, with music, took place. TIPPERARY.

were thrown at the ponce here, out the state of which was received with great enthusiasm in Limerick and Cork. In Limerick a large torch-light procession, with music, took place.

The numbers polled were, with only one exception, smaller than have been recorded at any contested election for Tipperary since the passing of the first Reform bill. The population of the county is 250,000, and there are 9,500 names upon the register. The exception referred to was in February, 1838, when the late Mr. Richard Lalor Sheil, having become a Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital under the Whig Ministry, was compelled to go back for reflection. He was opposed by a Mr. Barton, who polled 155 votes against 401 recorded for Mr. Sheil. At the general election of 1852 Mr. Francis Scully polled 5,154 votes, and James Sadler (afterward expelled from the House of Commons), 5,033. In 1855, Mr. Charles Moore, who died in Angust last, was returned at the head of the poll by 2,722 votes; the late Mr. Dillon mustering 2,662: while Mr. Peter Gill, the exponent of extense automalist opinions, polled only 238. At the contest which took place in October, 1866, more than 6,000 electors exercised the franchise, of whom 3,419 voted for Capt. White; and 2,865 for Mr. Waldron.

The following is the address issued by the friends of O'Donovan Rossa to the electors of Tipperary:

"Men of Tipperary—Gallantly and nobly have you espoused the cause of your suffering brethren. Well and truly do you interpret the feelings that swell to bursting the full heart of Irehand mourning for her cruelly tortured children. Most heartly do we approve of your choice. Unto death, and in sufferings far worse than the most dreadful death have those noble-hearted men proved their unselfish love of Motherland. What tongue can tell, what words describe the mental tortures that have unseated reason from her throne I What the physical sufferings from which so many victims have found refuge in the grave! "Greater love than this no man hath, that a man lay down his life for his

those men haid down for their country. For we are assured by one who suffered that he would far rather meet death than endure for one three months what he suffered in prison! What love then does not Ireland owe them in return! Nor has she been unmindful of them, but, humbling herself in the dust, the petition of the nation for their release, containing 250,000 names, was laid at the feet of the Queen. Her humble petition was spurned with contempt. For months the nation mourned in silence. Again she aroused herself to another effort on behalf of her suffering sons, and at the amnesty meetings the full heart of the country sent up to Heaven the cry of Ireland mourning for her children because they are not. And once again the prayer of Ireland meets only the heartless denial of the English Minister and the threats and scoffs of the English press. And now, ere she folds her hands in solemn and dignified silence, leaving the cause of outraged humanity to God and the civilized world, Ireland, by the voice of noble, gallant Tipperary, places on record her protest against the treatment of political prisoners, and proclaims to the world that the English Ministers' cruel refusal to release them from their tortures has intensified her love for them, and that their names shall henceforth be enshrined in the hearts of their countrymen, and become the watchword and the railying cry to which the be enshrined in the hearts of their countrymen, and become the watchword and the rallying cry to which the nation shall be roused to action. In the name of God and of our suffering countrymen—in the name of humanity and of Ireland—we call upon you, men of Tipperary, to prove yourselves equal to the proud position the voice of Ireland assigns to you by electing O'Donovan Rossa as the most fitting person to represent you. God save Ireland!"

THE NEW DOMINION.

THE RED RIVER INSURRECTION-GOV. M'DOUGALL TO RE-ENTERHIS TERRITORY.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 9.-Mr. Donald G. Smith. ho arrived here a few days ago, received a Cable dispatch yesterday from the Hudson Bay Company to proceed at once to the Red River, to assist Gov. Mc-Tavish in the administration of the Territory, or to Tayish in the administration of the Territory, or to succeed him in case of his demise. Dispatches received by the Government from Mr. McDougall and Gov. McTayish represent the difficulties in the Territory to be subsiding. Gov. McDougall will enter the Territory as soon as the Queen's proclamation reaches him, and the authority of the Dominion Government and the question of the Territory will be at once announced by him in a proclamation dated from Fort Garry. The Executive Council will meet at once, and every reasonable representation from the half-breed population will receive the earliest attention of the Government of the Territory.

THE STATE LEGISLATURES.

The vote on the Women Suffrage bill in the Wyoming Legislature stood 7 to 2 in the Council, and 7 to 4 in the House.

In the Kentucky Legislature a bill was reported favorably, yesterday, establishing the rate of interest at 10 per cent, and the subject made the special order for Thursday. Cross of the Order of St. George upon King William of Prussia as a proof of the cordial relations existing

In the California Legislature, yesterday, the message of Gov. Haight was received. He congratulates the people on their general prosperity since the close of the last session of the Legislature, commends the present school system, and says that an efficient militia is indispensable to the proper enforcement of the laws, and to the maintenance of public order. The total funded debt of the State is stated at \$4,058,000, exclusive of outstanding warrants of the Capitol fund. He recommends the State to aid and facilitate emigration from Europe and the Eastern States. He thinks the Legislature has power to prohibit Chinese immigration, but is in favor of the removal of all barriers to the Chinese, not only as an act of justice to them, but as a matter of sound policy.

The Tennessee State Senate yesterday passed a bill which provides that no person shall be inducted for an act committed while serving as a soldier during the late war, and dismisses all pending prosecutions of the kind. The resolution of the House, requiring the Governor to send to the Tennessee Senators and Representatives copies of the memorial asking Congress to compensate the Tennessee Railroads for losses sustained during the war, was adopted. The ratification of the lease of the Nashville and North Western Railroad was consummated. The House adopted the amendment to the Senate bill which authorizes Nashville to sell City bonds to the amount of \$60,000; and passed the Senate School bill. The bill leaves the question of Schools to the Counties, and authorizes them to vote for a School tax. The Tennessee State Senate yesterday passed

In the Alabama Senate, yesterday, there was In the Alabama Senate, yesterday, there was a stormy debate over the bill to break up the present City Government of Mobile and turn it over to a triumvirate consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Speaker of the House, and the Attorney-General. Mr. Bramburg of Mobile opposed it, and Mr. Boon of Dallas, and others, favored it. It was so amended as to give the power of appointment to the Governor. The bill was then recommitted. Bills were introduced to allow State indorsements to the bonds of the Chattanooga and Alabama Railroad, to the amount of \$2,000,000, and to the South and Montgomery Railroad, to the amount of \$2,000,000, and to the South and North Alabama Railroad, to the amount of \$3,000,000. In the House, by a vote of 42 to 29, Mr. Brown (Dem.) was unseated. A motion was made to reconsider the vote to-morrow.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. The Alabama Grand Lodge of F. and A.

....Navigation has closed in the Connecticut

er. Several vessels, laden with coal, are frozen in by sudden closing of the river.

... Anthony McManny was killed in Boston yesterday by failing from a ladder in the new Moston Publishing Rublet. rday by failing from a ladder in the new Methodist shing Building in Bromfield-st.

...Alexander Furgeson, an oiler in the Boston and Albany Ralirond yard at East Albany, was run over yesterday by a train, and had both legs cut off.The double-turreted monitor Terror.

y the Agamenticus, at Boston, was put in c on Wednesday. Her destination is unknown. .The public lamps in Independence-square delphia, were last evening lighted and extinguish extricity, before a Committee of the City Councils

.... The railroad trains passing through Ala

way to Texas.

The law term of the Supreme Judicial
Court of the Counties of Merrimac, Hillsborough, and
Belknap, N. H., adjourned yesterday. There were so
applications for divorce granted.

...C. B. Adams, a prominent lawyer and politician of Mount Morris, Livingston County, N. Y., committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat. Financial troubles were the cause of the act.

.... The total catch of the whaling fleet (six vessels) in the Ochotsk Sea was 2,835 barrels of oil and 29,800 pounds of bone; of the Arctic fleet (49 Vessels), 42,779 barrels of oil, and 575,793 pounds of bone.

.... Several stores in Peterboro, Canada, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday; loss about \$15,000. An explosion of gunpowder occurred, by which several men were seriously injured. Some of them are not expected to .A.A petition is circulating in Pittsburgh,

...Joseph D. Chase, a painter, who was at

work about three miles from Hartford, on Monday, started for home in the evening during the severe snow-storm, but wandered from the road and was frozen to death. His body was not found until yesterday.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1869.

WASHINGTON.

THE DUTY ON IRON TO BE INCREASED-ADDI-TIONS TO THE TARIFF FREE LIST-INDIAN TREATIES-THE CASE OF GEORGIA-THE SALARIES OF U. S. JUDGES. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1869. The Ways and Means Committee was again engaged to-day in considering the subject of the duty on iron. The Committee has thus far decided to increase the duty somewhat on manufactured iron. Two or three more days will be consumed on the same subject.

The bill of Mr. Stevenson of Ohio, introduced to-day, for the action of the Ways and Means Committee, pro vides that the importation of the following articles shall be exempt from duty, namely: Ten and coffee, molasses and sirup, melado or cane juice, rice, salt, lumber and timber, hides and skins, printing paper, and iron in pigs. At a meeting of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, o-day, the Committee authorized the Chairman, Mr Sidney Clarke, to report to the House a bill in relation to treaties with the Indian tribes. The bill provides that bereafter the Indian tribes in States and Territories of the United States shall be held to be incapable of making treaties with the United States, and no such treaty shall hereafter be made. That no convention, agreement, or contract, between the United States and any Indian tribe, made, entered into, or ratified, after the passage and approval of the act authorizing or providing for the payment of money from the Treasury of the United States, or the sale or other disposition of public lands or Indian reservations, in whole or in part, whether held in severalty or common, shall have force and effect, either in law or equity, or be enforced by any officer of the United States, or of any State or Territory, unless the enforcement thereof thall be authorized by an act of Congress, passed and approved subsequent to its date.

The case of Georgia, which is just now attracting so much notice, and has been brought to the attention of Cougressmen by several delegations from that State, was taken up and briefly considered by the Senate Judiciary Committee, but it is impossible to judge what action will be taken. The bills of Senator Morton and Edmunds were also considered. The matter be resumed to-morrow. The Committee is in doubt as to what extent it would be justified in annulling the Legislative action of

Georgia. Senator Anthony reported a bill to-day which had been agreed upon in the Joint Committee on Printing, for printing the last year's report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, with a single map showing the pub-lic lands. The Commissioner desires to add a large map of the world, which, it is stated, is traced with slight alterations from a German map, which can be purchased at a much less rate than it can be printed for in this country. The map in question, with the number required, according to the estimates of the Printing Committee, will cost \$200,000. Several Western Senators favored its publication. Mr. Anthony will shortly make a speech exposing the extravagance of Congress in the matter of public printing.

The bill of Senator Carpenter providing for an increase of the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, is said to be in accordance with the President's wishes, except in regard to the rates. The bill to-day introduced places the Chief-Justice's salary at \$12,500, and the salaries of the Associate-Justice at \$10,000. It is said the President is in favor of \$10,000 to the Chief-Justice, and \$9,000 to the others, and Mr. Carpenter's bill will probably be amended on the latter rates. There seems to be little doubt among Congressmen that the bill will pass. The Judiciary Committees of both Houses favor the increase.

The U. S. steamer Colorado, carrying 44 guns, has been selected as the flagship of the Asiatic Squadron. The Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard reports to the Secretary of War that the Colorado will be ready to sail about the 1st of January next. Commodore John Rogers will be relieved from the command of the Boston Navy-Yard on the 15th inst., and will sail in the Colorado for Singapore, and relieve Commodore Rowan, now in comnand of our fleet in the Asiatic waters. Commodore Charles Steedman will succeed to the command of the Boston Navy-Yard.

NOMINATION FOR THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT JUDGE-SHIP—THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE AND THE VIRGINIA COMMITTEE-THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN CANADA.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] The President has nominated John F. Dillon of Iowa

to be Circuit Judge of the Eighth Judicial District, and Pierre Remington to be Collector of Customs for the District of Oswegatchie, New-York, vice George Parker, re-The Committee from the Legislature of Virginia waited

on the Reconstruction Committee this morning and pre-sented their views in writing, briefly reciting what had been done in the State toward carrying out the Reconstruction acts, and asserting that what had been done by he people of Virginia was in good faith, and that the Constitution, as far as adopted, shall be carried out to the very letter and spirit of its intent and law. This was briefly advocated by Speaker Turner and Crenshaw of the House delegates, and by Mr. Hine. Mr. Platt, Republican member of Congress elect from the Hd District, advocated the unconditional admission of Virginia, without applying the test oath to members of the Legislature. He was followed by Mr. Porter, Republican mem ber elect from the HId District, who opposed the imme diate admission of the State, but, in order to facilitate reconstruction, advised that the test oath be administered to members of the Legislature, excluding memhers who could take it, and supplying their places with those who could from the next highest on the election returns. He also suggested as another plan of reconstruction the submission of the Constitution with the test oath and disfranchising clauses included. These views were opposed on the ground that a new election would be rendered necessary, as the application of that oath would reduce the number of members to less than a oath would reduce the number of members to less than a quorum, and also involve the redicction of United States Senators. Mr. Bland, a colored member of the Legislature, made an emphatic address, declaring that the State had done everything she could do consistent with her honor to testify to the National Government her obedience to its authority and to the laws of Congress. He therefore protested against administering the test oath to her Legislature, and contended that the State was loyal to the core, and fully entitled to every privilege and right accorded to the other loyal states. Gov. Walker, who was present by request, addressed the Reconstruction Committee, and strongly indorsed the declaration of the Legislative Committee that the terms of the Constitution would be strictly adhered to, and spoke of the loyalty of the people as deserving of a prompt recognition by the immediate admission of the State into the Union. The Virginians were adhered to, and spoke of the loyalty of the people as de-serving of a prompt recognition by the immediate admis-sion of the State into the Union. The Virginians were requested to reduce their views to writing, and present their papers to the Committee at the meeting next Satur-day morning. Notwithstanding the contrariety of views it is believed the Committee will report a bill for the ad-mission of Virginia on the pledge that the Constitution will be carried out in good faith.

Letters have been received here from prominent gentlemen in Canada expressing their satisfaction with the views of President Grant in his message with regard to hat country.
Superviser Dutcher of New-York writes to Com-

Superviser Dutcher of Rew fork writes to Com-issioner Delano that a practice prevails to considerable extent among the Revenue officers in his District, of charging for their services in making out papers that the law requires the tax payers to dr-dish, and asks if such officers have a right to do it. Mr.

nish, and asks if such officers have a right to do it. Mr. Delano replies that the practice cannot be sanctioned by the Revenue office, and must not be permitted to prevail; and that all Internal Bevenue officers who have taken money for such purposes, who refuse to refund the same at once, will be dismissed from the service.

Capt. George Atchison, U. S. Army, has been assigned to duky as Indian Agent at the Chippewa Agency, Minnesota, relieving Capt. J. J. Hassler.

NATIONAL COLORED LABOR CONVENTION. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- The Colored Labor Convention met to day at the usual hour. Shortly after cusiness commenced, Gen. O. O. Howard was introduced and spoke briefly. The Committee on the Constitution reported, and a large portion of the morning session was reported, and a large portion of the morning session was devoted to its discussion and adoption. A National Labor Union, on the model of that framed at the last Labor Convention in Philadelphia, is to be established. A burean is provided to meet in this city, and to have power to form subordinate unions, to aid the organization of co-operative homestead, building and other associations, and generally to gather information, publish the same, and look specially after the interests of colored Southern labor. W. M. Powell of New-York made an interesting report on the condition of colored labor in and about New-York. Mr. A. W. Powell made a biref but earnest speech in favor of some definite action to procure and about New York. Mr. A. W. Powell made a brief but carnest speech in favor of some definite action to procure homesteads for workingmen, without distinction of race or color. He declared that in his opinion, after talking with leading public men, Congress could be induced to put into the hands of a Commission a considerable amount of money, to be loaned without interest in aid of these individuals or associations of landless poor in the South who might need aid such as that.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported officers for the proposed National Labor Union. After considerable debate the following were elected:

President—leas Mierz, Satinsee, Md.

Histocrabic decore and the President - Jase Mers, Entinore, Md.
Pice President - G. T. Dewning, Rhode Island,
Treasurer - Collina Croose.
Secretarics - William H. Saunders, Nevada, and Lewis H. Douglass,

rashington.

Executive Board—J. C. Weir, Penn.; Authory Rowen, D. C.; Mary, Care, Mich.; the Ker. J. Selin Martin, Mana.; Gen. Myers, Md.; J. Hutchins, N. C., and Col. Hamilton, Fin.

The evening session was devoted to speeches from

Bishops Campbell and Loguen, Mr. Robers of Ohio, the Rev. Mr. Lowery of Tenn., and the Hon. C. H. Porter, member of Congress elect. The Convention will adjourn to-morrow evening. Senator Sumner has promised to address the Convention to-morrow. There are 228 Dele-gates present, representing twenty-one States and the District of Columbia, and is the largest delegated body of colored persons that has yet assembled.

XLIST CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION. SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

MEMORIALS FOR THE RECOGNITION OF CUBA. The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Governor of South Carolina, inclosing resolutions of the Legislature of that State relative to the recognition of Cuba as an independent Government.

A number of petitions requesting relief from disabilities imposed for participation in the Rebellion, and also a memorial favorable to the accordance of belligerent rights to Cuba, were presented and referred. PRINTING THE AGRICULTURAL AND LAND OFFICE REPORTS

Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. I.), in presenting a report from the Committee on Printing, said he intended ere

from the Committee on Printing, said he intended ere long to call attention to the necessity for some reform in the matter of public printing, the report being a provision for the printing of 20,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Mr. POMEROY (Rep., Kan.) remarked that the farmers and agriculturists of the country were interested in this report, which was one to subserve their interests, and was deserving of circulation for that reason.

The report of the Committee, and similar reports from the same source, for the publication of various reports, were discussed. In regard to the publication of a map of the United States illustrative of the land resources of the country, to be made in connection with the report of the country, to be made in connection with the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, considerable

country, to be made in connection with the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, considerable discussion ensued.

Mesers, POMEROY (Rep., Kan.), SUMNER (Rep., Mass.), and Howe (Rep., Wis.) agreed in the opinion that a new map of the country was essential, inasmuch as the map heretofore published was ten years old, while during the last decade many changes had been made.

Mr. ANTHONY said that the publication of a map as proposed became simply a question of money, as the expenditure for a map would equal \$200,000. A high tribute to the efficiency and industry of the Commissioner of the Land Office was incidentally paid.

No definite action was taken in regard to the proposed map, and the reports from the Committee were agreed to. INGREASING THE SALARIES OF U. S. JUDGES.

Mr. CARPENTER (Rep., Wis.) introduced a bill relative to the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, fixing the salary of Chief Justice at \$12,000, and that of Associate Justice at \$10,000 per annum. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. OSBORN (Rep., Fla.) introduced a bill for the disposal of public lands in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas. Referred.

It provides that all public lands in the States of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas shall be subject to disposal ender the Homestead laws by sale, and leation under the same general laws and my sovern the public lands in other States and Territories.

Mr. Kelllogg (Rep., La.) introduced a bill constituting the Mississippi Valley Levee Company a National corporation. Referred.

Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.) presented a memorial from citizens and members of the Legislature of Virginia urging that the State be admitted to representation in Congress. Laid on the table.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR COLORED PHYSICIANS.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) offered a resolution direction the committee for the District of Columbia to con-

Gongress. Laid on the table.

RQUAL RIGHTS FOR COLORED PHYSICIANS.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) offered a resolution directing the Committee for the District of Columbia to consider the expediency of repealing the Charter of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, and of taking such other legislation as may be necessary to secure for medical practioners in the District of Columbia equal rights and opportunities without distinction of color.

Mr. NORTON (Dem., Minn.) objected to the immediate consideration of the resolution.

Mr. SUMNER said if the occasion for the resolution was known there would perhaps be no objection to it. A surgeon, who had been breveted a colonel for his services in the Union cause, was now a practicing physician in Washington, and he, with another member of his pression, upon making application to the Medical

vices in the Union cause, was now a practicing physician in Washington, and he, with another member of his profession, upon making application to the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, had been black-balled on the ground that they were colored men. The effect of that act was to exclude them from cooperation and counsel with members of that body in Washington, and thereby inflict a penalty upon their patients; a rule of the Society referred to prohibiting consultation or association by the members thereof with any resident practitioner not a member. Thus were these colored practitioners shut out from the ordinary opportunities of consulting with their professional brethren in important cases coming before them. Their race was degraded by the act, and the profession which was guilty of such ostracism degraded itself. The medical profession of Washington must take notice that this outrage would not be allowed to continue without a remedy, if the speaker could obtain it through the action of Congress.

Mr. PATTERSON (Rep., N. H.) approved the proposition, but inquired whether it was possible to apply the necessary remedy through the medium of Congressional action. Would not admissions to medical consultations of this Society be regulated by the Society, on withstanding any remedual action by Congress as proposed?

Mr. SUMNER said that by repealing the existing charter of the Society, and chartering a new one founded on republican principles, which should receive colored men into its fraternity, the object desired might be obtained. This same battle had been fought stage by stage, and the victory had been achieved by stages. The present question was but one additional feature of the struggle for principle.

Mr. NORTON then withdrew his objection, and the

for principle.

Mr. NORTON then withdrew his objection, and the

Mr. NORTON then withdrew his objection, and the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. KELLOGG (Rep., La.) offered a resolution for information concerning the present condition of the branch Mint at New-Orleans. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit information of the condition of the United States Marine Hospital at New-Orleans, and as to the necessity for hospital accommodation there. Agreed to.

DEPININING THE JULISDICTION OF UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.) reported from the Committee on the Judichary a bill introduced by Mr. Summer relating to the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. The bill as amended is as follows:

A bill defining the jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States in certain cases.

relating to the appellate jurisalistion of the Subritute. The bill as amended is as follows:

A bill defining the jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States in cerBe it enacted, etc., That under the Courtinition the jodicial power of the United States does not embrace political power or give to the jodicial tribunals any authority to question the decision of the political departments of the Government on political questions; and it is hereby deciared that all courts of the United States, in the administration of justice, shall be bound by the decision of the political departments of the Government on political questions.

And be it further caucted, That it rests with Congress to decide what Government is the established one in a State; and it is hereby declared in accordance with former legislation, that no civil State Government eviets in Virginia, Mississippi, or Texas, and no so-called civil State government in either of said States shall be recognized as a valid or legal state Government either by the Executive or Judicial power or authority of the United States, autil Congress shall so provide, or until such State government is represented in the Congress of the United States; and it is hereby declared that the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," passed March 2, 1907, and the several acts supplementary therto, are political in their character, the propriety or validity of which no judicial tribunal is competent to question, and the Supreme Court for the United States in a tither of said States, until Senators and Representatives from such States sore government as valid; and meanwhile all acts or parts of acts authoriting an appeal, writ of error, habeas corpus, or other proceeding to the Congress of the United States in a six late or parts of acts authoriting an appeal, writ of error, habeas corpus, or other proceeding to the Supreme Court for review any judgment of a Circuit or any other Court, or which any occasion of the supreme for

PRESIDENTIAL AND CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

PRESIDENTIAL AND CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. DRAKE (Rep., Mo.) introduced a bill to establish a uniform time for noiding elections for electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, and Representatives in Congress in all the States of the Union. It provides that Presidential electors shall be elected in each State on the second Tuesday of October in the year in which they are to be elected, and that representatives in Congress shall be elected in each State on the second Tuesday of October next precedes the beginning of the term of the Congress to which they are sleeted. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. STOCKTON (Deim., N. J.) introduced a bill to further amend an act to provide an internal revenue for the

Mr. STOCKTON (Dem., N. J.) introduced a bill to further amend an act to provide an internal revenue for the support of the Government.

It amends the act of June 20, 1884, by adding to section 124 a provise that all bequests or devises of personal or real property, in trust architecture for charitable uses, shall be exempt from tax or duty.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour, on motion of Mr. ROBERTSON (Rep., S. C.), the Senate took up the bill to remove the political desabilities of certain persons therein named. Amendments were agreed to, increasing the number of persons thus pelieved, and the bill passed. The bill to encourage the production of cotton in the United States came up in order, and on motion of Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio), was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. on Agriculture.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mich.) the Senate then adjourned until Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. FISHER (Rep., N. Y.) presented a petition of several hundred citizen of Magara County, N. Y., asking for the removal of all duties on coal.

Mr. SCOFIELD (Rep., Pa.) offered a resolution calling on the President for copies of the proceedings in the court-martial of Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles L. Green of the United States Navy. Which was adopted.

Mr. BROOKS (Dem., N. Y.) presented a petition of the leather and hide imposters of New-York, asking the repeal of the duty on hides, and stating that the business unfavorably affected exceeds \$100,000,000 in leather and \$200,000,000 a year in boots and shoes, and that the trade in boots and shoes is rulined.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF GEORGIA.

Mr. SHANKS (Rep., Ind.) introduced a bill to perfect

the reconstruction of the State of Georgia. Which was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

It directs the Military Commander of the Department to convene by proclamation the Legislature of Georgia, which was elected under the proclamation of Gen. Meade, of the 25th of June, 1863, and to cause each member to take the oath of office required by the Reconstruction acts; and lig irequires the Legislature so convenct to adopt the X'th Amendment to the Constitution as a condition precedent to representation in Constitution.

Mr. STEVENSON (Rep., Ohio) introduced a bill to place on the free list the following articles: tea, coffee, molasses, and sirup, melada or cane, juice, rice, salt, lumber, hides and stains for printing, paper, and iron, in

pigs. Referred.

Mr. STEVENSON also introduced a bill, to provide for the settlement of conflicting claims to patent rights, Referred.

Mr. FOX (Dem., N. Y.) asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a special Committee of five mem-bers to investigate the causes that led to the unusual and for the appointment of a special Committee of five members to investigate the causes that led to the unusual and extraordinary fluctuations in the New-York Gold market from the 21st to the 25th of September. Objections having been made, the resolution was not received.

Mr. CHURCHILL (Rep., N. Y.) introduced a bill dividing the Northern Judicial District of New-York into two Districts, to be called the Middle and Western Districts—the Counties of Broome, Caynga and Cortland being the eastern boundary of the Western District; transferring the Counties of Columbia and Green from the Southern to the Middle District; and providing that terms of Courts shall be held at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Ogdensburg and Plattsburg in the Middle District, and at Auburn, Canandaigna, Rochester, Buffalo and Elmira in the Western District. Referred.

Mr. CHURCHILL also offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the improvements in Oswego, N. Y. Adopted.

Mr. SMITH (Dem., Oregon) introduced a bill giving the consent of the United States to the erection of a bridge across the Willamette Ri er in Oregon, from the City of Portland to the eastern bank. Referred.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Ohio) introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to inquire into the propriety of amending the Pension laws, by making it the duty of Pension Agents to prepare vouchers and transmit them to the Post-Office address of the pensioner. Adopted.

Mr. VAN TRUMP (Dem., Ohio) presented the Joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature rejecting the proposed Pitteenth Constitutional Amendment, which was reforred

resolution of the Ohio Legislature rejecting the proposed Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment, which was referred

the Judiciary Committee. Mr. BLAIR (Rep., Mich.) introduced a bill to enable the Mr. BLAIK (Rep., Mich.) introduced a bit to change the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company to change the northern terminus of its road from Traverse Bay to the Straits of Mackinac. Referred.

Mr. SWANN (Dem., Md.) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information in reference to the present condition and improvement of the Patapsco River. Adopted.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE (Rep., Iowa) introduced bills to provide for the continued supply of artificial limbs to soldiers, and to extend the time for filing claims for addi-tional bounty. Referred.

soldiers, and to extend the time for filing claims for additional bounty. Referred.

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep., Ohio) offered a resolution for the printing of 5,000 copies of the Report, in fail, of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, for 1869, with accompanying maps; and offa condensed edition, for distribution abroad, in the French, German, and Swedish languages. Referred.

CURRENCY EXPANSION.

Mr. INGERSOLL (Rep., Ill.) introduced a bill authorizing an additional issue of legal-tender notes to the amount of \$44,000,000, and moved its reference to the Committee of Ways and Means; but a debate arising on the question of reference, the bill was withdrawn for the present.

THE NINTH CENSUS.

THE NINTH CENSUS.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Dawes (Rep., Mass.) in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Census bill.

A discussion grew up, and was participated in by many of the members, as to the most economical manner of A discussion grew up, and was participated in by many of the members, as to the most economical manner of taking the census, Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) contending that the work could be best and most appropriately performed by the officers of the Internal Revenue, and Mr. GARFIELD (Rep., Ohio) holding the ground that small economy in this matter would be wastefulness.

Mr. SCOFIELD (Rep., Pa.) commenting on some remarks made by his colleague, Mr. Kelly, ridiculing the idea of false economy in this matter, said he would like his colleague to read his own speeches delivered in Pennsylvania during the last Fall campaign in favor of the Republican party as the party of economy.

Mr. KELLY (Rep., Pa.) asked his colleague to state whether he had ever suggested in any of his speeches that it was wise economy to save pence and throw away pounds.

Mr. SCOFIELD could not say that his colleague had

SCOFIELD could not say that his colleague had Mr. SCOFIELD could not say that his colleague had said that, but his colleague had said a great many foolish things and he might possibly have said that. [Laughter.] He believed, after all, that the safest and best way was to go back to the old mode, and let the census be taken by the United States Marshals, who were bonded officers, and many of whom had experience in the matter. He had examined the old Census bill of 1850, and found that many of the best features of the present bill were transcripts from that. He liked them best. They had reminded a witty friend of his of McCauley's reply to a green young man who had written a comedy and sent him a copy:

Copy:

"Your comedy Fre read, my friend,
And like the part you atole the best;
If still the play you wish to mend.
Take course, man, and sized the rest."
Take course, man, and sized the rest."
The whole bill of 1850 and make the necessary alterations in it, he thought it would be an improvement on the pending bill. onding bill.
Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.), wishing to test the sense of Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.), which is to each escale of the House, moved to amend the fourth section by making it read, "that it shall be the duty of the Assessor of In-ternal Revenue in each district to cause all the inhabi-ants to be enumerated." Here was a well paid, well trained, and thoroughly sifted body of officers who could do the work well. As to the objection urged by Mr. Gar-field that the people might not like to give information. the very purpose of ascertaining the proportion of taxes, and every one would see that it was just as necessary to give answers truly to the Assistant Assessor as to an

numerator. Mr. MAYNARD (Rep., Tenn.) argued that it was not to

enumerator.

Mr. MAYNARD (Rep., Tenn.) argued that it was not to be expected that with the rate of compensation provided for enumerators (#4 a day for 60 days) competent men could not be procured, or that anything like a complete census would be taken by them. In some respects he thought well of the proposition of the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Butler.

Mr. GARFIELD (Rep., Ohio) replied to the argument in favor of, employing the Internal Revenue officers to take the census, taking the ground that the tax-gatherer was an officer odious to the people, who should be thoroughly convinced that the census had no connection whatever with taxation. The whole cost of taking the census of 1850, exclusive of printing and publishing, was \$1,318,000, and of that sum \$952,000 was for the payment of assistant marshals, who did the work which the enumerators would have to do. The force of assistant assessors now was very small, and it would be necessary to appoint almost as many new officers and agents under the proposition of the gentleman from Massachusetts as under the bill reported by the Committee, and these officers would have \$1 a day more than that proposed for enumerators; so that the gentleman's proposition would not reduce the total expense.

Mr. BUTLER said his plan did not propose to interfere with the duties of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but to place the Assessors for this purpose under the Census Superintendent.

Mr. ALLISON (Rep., 10w4) remarked that the proposi

Census Superintendent.
Mr. ALLISON (Rep., Iowa) remarked that the proposi

Mr. AlLISON (Rep., Iowa) remarked that the proposition would place assessors and assistant assessors under two separate and distinct jurisdictions, which would make "confusion worse confounded."

Mr. WOOD (Dem., N. Y.) opposed the taking of the census by Revenue officers, on the ground that the people would not honestly communicate with them. Referring to tho genesus of 185, he stigmatized it as a shamfal partisan fraud upon the people, which had cut down the population of the City of New-York by \$250,000, for the purpose of reducing its representation in the State Legislature.

lature.

Mr. JENCKES (Rep., R. I.) thought there was something of value in each of the pending propositions, and that while the Assessors should not be employed to take enumeration, the statistical information possessed by the Internal Revenue Bureau should be utilized for the pur-

f the census. BUTLER (Mass.) closed the debate by an argu-Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) closed the debate by an argument in support of his amendment. He claimed that under it there would be greater efficiency, greater promptitude, greater accuracy, and greater economy. The gentleman from New-York (Mr. Wood) has informed the Committee that the census of 1855 in his State, made by the Republican party, han been entirely a fraud. The corollary to that would seem to be that there should be no census taken at all. These might be an idiosyncracy about New-York, that nothing could be done there which was not a fraud in some way or form, but he trusted there could be an honest census taken. He admitted that there was great danger, that nothing could be found out in New-York about elections, about the census, about gold speculations, about gehemes of every census, about gold speculations, about schemes of every sort. It seemed to be one living mass of corruption and fraud, of which the gentleman (Mr. Wood) was a repre-

fraud, of which the gentleman (Mr. Wood) was a representative. [Laughter.]
Mr. DAVIS (Rep., N. Y.) asked Mr. Butler whether he meant the State or the city.
Mr. BUTLER—The city always, Sir.
Mr. DAVIS—Then I have nothing to say.
Mr. BUTLER—I thought not. [Laughter.]
Mr. WOOD—I ask the gentleman whether his opinion of New-York has been gathered from the amount of littlegation to which he has been subjected to there! [Laughter.] Mr. BUTLER-Not at all, Sir. I have never yet been

Mr. BUTLER—Not at all, Sir. I have never yet been able to get a case for trial in New York. I expect a good deal of fraud when I do. —In further criticism of the details of the bill, Mr. Butler said he wanted to know the statistics of railroad transportation, of the express business, and of the telegraph business, because he looked forward to the time, within the next ten years, when the country would have to grapple with those great interests and take the control of them.

The debate being closed, the question was taken on Mr. Butler's amendment, and it was rejected—Yeas; 22; Nays not counted.

on motion of Mr. WOOD (Dem., N. Y.), and after con on motion of Mr. work that section was amended by requiring each district superintendent to be a resident

of the district.

After advancing as far as the seventh section, the Committee rose.

A motion by Mr. WOOD to adjourn until Monday, and which was apparently carried on a division of the House, was, on a voice by Yeas and Nays, rejected—Yeas 63;

Mr. FERRY (Rep., Mich.), from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution authorizing the Speaker to assign the recently admitted members to Committees, provided this shall not be construed as changing the rule limiting the number, except for the present Congress.

Adopted.

Mr. LAWRENCE (Rep., Mass.) introduced bills to prevent and paulsh election frauds, and to prescribe the time for holding elections for Members of Congress. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. DAVIS Rep., N. Y.) introduced a bill to impose a tax on all flettious and gambling sales of gold. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Adjourned until to impose a tax on the first of the sales of t

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S MESSAGE SATISFACTORY TO THE SPANIARDS-A TWO DAYS' FIGHT BE-

TWEEN LAS TUNAS AND MANZANILLO. HAVANA, Dec. 8 .- A heavy storm from the North has prevailed for the last two days. Count Pozos and Gen. Dulce's wife have sailed for Europe, but for what cause is at present unknown.

The message of President Grant, which was tele graphed here from New-York on Tuesday, and published in the papers of this morning, has caused intense excitement. The sympathizers with the revolution are disappointed, but the Spaniards are satisfied, and look upon the message as a harbinger of peace and prosperity in the Island. The news from the interior of the Island is unimportant. While a body of troops were convoying

The insurgents harrassed the troops the entire distance, but the convoy reached Las Tunas. ARRESTS AND EXECUTIONS-CUTTING OFF OF HEADS-THE LATE FLAGELLATION AND MAS-SACRE OF SLAVES-SEMI-OFFICIAL LAMEN-

provisions from Manzanillo to Las Tunas, they were

attacked by insurgents. The fight lasted two days,

from morning until night. The losses are unknown.

HAVANA, Dec. 3 .- About thirty-five Cubans have been arrested in this city during the last few days, on account of supposed sympathy with the insurgents. Most of them are men of good standing in society. Three creoles have been lately shot at Colon, namely: Juan Diaz, Pedro Perez, and Ramon Lazo. The Chapelgorris perpetrated this shameful deed, and, after their victims were shot, cut their heads off, and paraded them through the streets affixed to bayonet points. The Captain-General is reported to be looking into the affair.

The latest intelligence from Puerto Principe confirms the rumor of the defeat of the Catalans at San José, and likewise the news with respect to the exceedingly severe punishment inflicted upon the negroes in the jurisdiction of Sagua. The negroes on the estates of Moré and Ajuria, as well as those at Coppingers, were, according to report, mercilessly beaten. The number of stripes given varied from 200 to 800. Forty-four of the bizarres proffered their services for the occasion, and after the whipping came the shooting. This took place at the Esperanza and Santa Teresa estates, and in the most barbarous manner. All the negroes, males, females, and children conceivable, were called together in a body, when Trillo ordered the condemned to bend on their kness, and amid the lamentations of their wives, children, and relatives, they were first shot through the head and then immediately bayoneted.

Yesterday's Gaceta has the following order: "The Most Excellent Governor Superior Politico directs that out of the net proceeds of embargoed property \$3,000 per month be furnished to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bayamo for use in providing necessaries for the families residing in that jurisdiction." This would, at first blush, seem excusable, but who believes that even \$500 per month of this money will ever reach the fingers of the poor in that region?

The Captain-General's mouth-piece, the Diario de la Marina, in a late issue says: The Spanish forces in the jurisdiction of Holguin, have not been able to operate yet, on account of the want of troops. We are awaiting reënforcements, with which to begin an are awaiting rechlorcements, with which to begin an active campaign. Three thousand men, at least, are required. Our troops are wasted by sigkness. Peralta, Marcano, and Gomez, of the insurrectionary forces have entered this jurisdiction, and destroyed our communications. Reënforcements are much needed at Santiago de Cuba. The sickness there this year has been unprecedented. The hospitals of that town are full of the defenders of the national integrity.

CONFISCATIONS AND BURNINGS-ANOTHER SHOOT-ING-SUCCESS OF THE PATRIOTS AT VEGAS. HAVANA, Dec. 3 .- Private letters, received from the interior, report that the well-known Cuban, José de Jesus Prado, had been shot by the Volunteers at José de Jesus Prado, had been shot by the volunteers at Santa Clara on the 25th ult. This man was murdered without even a sham trial. The property of the following Cubans has been recently confiscated: Nicolas Abraes, Francisco O'Brien, F. Penichet, Ygnacio Ayala, Suan Journit, J. O'Halloran, Blas Trujillo, R. Zamorra, José Penichet, Anto Penichet, E. Perez. Seven sugar estates have just been destroyed in the Kemedios jurisdiction, five in that of Trinidad, and three in the Cenfuegos country. Col. J. Lopez Camara, at the head of a

fuegos country. Col. J. Lopez Camara, at the head of a column of 600 men, supported by five pieces of artillery, attacked on the 21st ult. a rebel camp at Vegas de' Castellano. After a severe fight, which lasted four hours, the Spaniards were repulsed with great loss. Forty-seven were counted upon the field, dead. CONDITION OF THE SPANISH ARMY IN CUBA. From official statistics as published in the organs of the Spanish Government in Cuba, it appears that since the beginning of the war the army has suffered the loss of 8,000 men in battle, 5,000 by disease, and 2,000 by descrition to the rebels. There are now 3,000 men under medical treatment and unfit for duty. So crowded are the hospitals in Havana that many private houses have been seized and prepared for the reception of the surplus patients. Gen. Benegasi has not been heard from since the 18th of September, his communications having been cut off by the insurgents.

THE LATEST CONFISCATIONS. The native Cubans are still being subjected to the outrageous impositions of their tyrants. Many who have not been able to leave the Island have been arrested and imprisoned; and not a day passes that the arrested and imprisoned; and not a day passes that the Government agents do not confiscate the property of those known or suspected to be in sympathy with the patriots. In a list of 22 whose houses, lands, and other property have been recently seized, are the names of Sehor Curillo, at present in this city; and Antonio Terry, an American resident of Cuba.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA RESOLUTIONS. Gov. Scott of South Carolina has written to the Junta, under date of the 6th inst., forwarding with his letter a finely-engrossed copy of the resolutions recently adopted by the General Assembly of his State, favoring the recognition of Cuba as a beligerent power.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS. The matter of the motion for the release of the Spanish gunboats was to have come on for argument in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, at 10 a. m. yesterday, pursuant to the arrangement for d, at 10 a. m. yesterday, pursuant to the arrangement made on Wednesday morning. At the appended time none of the parties were present in the court-room. About 10:20, District-Attorney Pierrepont arrived at his office, and, after briefly communicating with Mr. Grosvonor P. Lowry and Schor Alfaro of the Cuban Junta, who were awaiting his arrival, and with Messrs. Stoughton and Webster, counsel for claimants, he repaired to Judge Blatchford's Chambers, and remained closeted with him about half an hour, when Messrs. Stoughton and Webster, who had been waiting outside, were called in, and all remained there about 15 minutes, no doubt arranging for the present disposition of the case. They then came into Court, and District-Attorney Pierrepont moved—saying he had the consent of the other side—that argument on the motion be further postponed until 11 a. m. on Friday, the 10th that; which motion was immediately granted.

THE CREOLES AND THE COLORED PEOPLE-A STRIKING EVENT.

A novel incident occurred at the rooms of the Cuban Junta yesterday. While the secretaries and clerks were busied in counting, stamping, and recording the bonds and notes of the Republic of Cuba, and the rest the bonds and notes of the Republic of Cuba, and the rest of the working force engaged in their ordinary everyday duties, five well-dressed and intelligent-booking negroes walked into the business office, and through their spokesman asked to see the Tressurer of the Junta. They informed that officer that they were Cubams; that only a few years ago they were held in slavery on the island, but had been emancipated by their masters, whom they were now serving in this city in various capacities; that they were in sympathy with the patriot movement, and were ready to give substantial proof of their sincerity. This they did by offering as their contribution to the cuban fund the sum of \$40 in gold, to which they promised to make large additions in the future. They complained that they had not as yet been recognized as Cubans, but were much gratified to learn from a member of the Junta were much gratified to learn from a member of the Junta that on Monday night they will be proposed as member of the Cuban Ciub, with which their old masters and

present employers are prominently identified ... The hog cholera is prevailing in Central Kennucky. On Thursday, the Meat Inspector of Louis-ville condemned a drove of 200 diseased hogs which had arrived from Paris.

.... The jury in the Rhomberg whisky case, on trial at Dubuque, Iowa, involving 1,200 barrels of whisky, falled to agree, and were discharged. The jury were out is hours.

.... The Underwriters of Boston have presented the keepers of the Minot's Ledge Laghtnoise with two sets of the international code of signals for use it communication with the mais land, and in case of vessels in distress appearing within signi, to give prompt notice of the fast.

....An attempt was made on Wednesday to rob the bank at Gallain, Mo. Alt. Shotis, inc banker, was killed, and another man, name unknown, scales said to have been killed. One of the robbers was severely wounded. The particulars have not been received, but it is reported that the robbers succeeded in obtaining \$60,000.